



Effects of alternating current interference on corrosion of X60 pipeline steel

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Received: 9 April 2014 / Published online: 9 April 2015

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Abstract With rapid economic development in China, demand for energy and transportation is growing. Due to the limitations of factors such as terrain and traffic, a large number of buried oil and gas pipelines are parallel to high-voltage transmission lines and electrified railways over long distances. Alternating current (AC) corrosion of pipelines is very serious in such cases. In this work, laboratory experiments were carried out with an electrochemical method in a simulated soil solution at various AC current densities from 0 to 200 A/m² and AC frequencies from 10 to 200 Hz. Experimental results indicated that with an increase in the AC current density, the corrosion potential of an X60 steel electrode shifted negatively, the anodic current density increased significantly, and the corrosion rate increased. Moreover, with an increase in the AC frequency, the corrosion potential of the X60 electrode shifted positively and the anodic current density decreased, which led to a decrease in the corrosion rate. Furthermore, the morphology of X60 electrodes indicated that uniform corrosion occurred at a low AC current density; while corrosion pits were found on the X60 electrode surface at a high AC current density, and deep corrosion pits seriously damaged the pipelines and might lead to leakage.

Keywords Alternating current interference · X60 pipeline steel · Corrosion · AC current density · AC frequency

1 Introduction

It has been acknowledged that the corrosion of many metallic materials and metal constructions is accelerated in the presence of alternating current (AC) interference (Pagano and Lalvani 1994; Wakelin and Sheldon 2004; Goidanich et al. 2005; Rehim et al. 2008; Eliassen and Hesjevik 2000; Xu and Cheng 2013). In the past two decades, with the rapid development of the electric power, petroleum, and transportation industries, accelerated corrosion of buried pipelines from AC stray current interference has received more and more attention (NACE Standard 1996; Gummow 1999; Movley 2005; Muralidharan et al. 2007; Li and Yang 2011). Furthermore, with the rapid development of the Chinese economy, the demand for energy and transportation is also increasing constantly and rapidly. Then, there is the requirement to build more high-voltage AC transmission lines, AC electrified railways, and a large number of long-distance oil pipelines. Due to the limitation of various factors, more and more pipelines are parallel to or cross high-voltage transmission lines or electrified railways in recent years. The AC stray current caused by high-voltage transmission lines or electrified railways can induce serious corrosion in buried pipelines (Kim et al. 2004; Fu and Cheng 2010; Büchler 2012; Xu et al. 2012; Tang et al. 2013), especially when buried pipelines are parallel to high-voltage transmission lines or electrified railways over long distances. Even with the application of cathodic protection (CP), when the pipeline coating contains microscopic defects or surface damage, corrosion of pipelines could also be very serious from the influence of AC stray current (Gummow 1999; Kajiyama and Nakamura 1999; Ibrahim et al. 2007; Büchler and Schöneich 2009; Ormellese et al. 2011; Fu and Cheng 2012).

Laboratory and field tests indicate that AC stray current can accelerate corrosion of pipelines. For example, Lalvani

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Edited by Yan-Hua Sun

and Zhang (1995) indicated that AC interference would reduce anodic and cathodic polarizations, lower the passivation of metal, and increase the corrosion rate, which is similar to the influence of a depolarization agent. Song et al. (2002) indicated that the AC voltage has no effect on the AC corrosion rate of carbon steel. On the contrary, the AC current density and AC frequency have significant impacts on the corrosion rate. Pagano and Lalvani (1994) investigated corrosion properties of mild steel in seawater. Their results indicated that the corrosion rate decreased with an increase in AC frequency. Weng and Wang (2011) studied the corrosion properties of bare steel without cathodic protection, and the results showed that the relationship between the AC corrosion rate and the AC interference intensity of carbon steel obeyed a power function in the AC current density from 0 to 250 A/m². Yang et al. (2013) investigated the effect of the AC current density on corrosion potential, dynamic parameters (e.g., Tafel slope and corrosion current density), and impedance spectroscopy characteristics of the X70 steel using an electrochemical method. Zhu et al. (2014) investigated the stress corrosion cracking (SCC) behavior of X80 pipeline steel under the influence of various AC current densities and found that an AC current density of 30 A/m² was a critical value, above which the SCC susceptibility increased. Although carbon steel corrosion caused by AC stray current has been studied by some scholars, the existing research results cannot effectively forecast and control the AC-induced corrosion of carbon steel.

In this study, in order to investigate the effect of AC current density and frequency on X60 pipeline steel, laboratory experiments are carried out using a self-designed device, which simulates AC-induced corrosion, combining a potentiodynamic polarization technique and scanning electron microscopy (SEM) observation. Firstly, the polarization curves under different AC interference are measured using the potentiodynamic scanning method. Then, the electrochemical corrosion parameters including corrosion potential, Tafel slope, and anodic/cathodic current densities are obtained from the polarization curves. Finally, the AC corrosion mechanism is revealed by the electrochemical corrosion parameters and microscopic surface characterization, in order to provide a new strategy to forecast and evaluate the AC-induced corrosion of buried pipelines.

2 Experimental

2.1 Electrode and solution

X60 pipeline steel was used as the working electrode. Its chemical components (wt%) are C 0.1, Si 0.4, Mn 1.3, P 0.02, S 0.025, and Fe balance. The size of carbon steel

samples was 8 mm in diameter and thickness. A coated copper wire was welded on the back and the carbon steel was encapsulated in epoxy resin. The specimen preparation was controlled carefully to avoid any grooves or bubbles occurring at the epoxy–steel interface. The area of the bare working electrode was 0.5 cm² after encapsulation. An image of a working electrode is shown in Fig. 1. Before electrochemical tests, the working electrode was prepared by the following processes: (1) The sample surface was gradually polished with #800–1500 waterproof abrasive paper, until the sample surface was mirror-like, without any scratches. (2) The sample was cleaned with acetone and deionized water. (3) A vacuum drying oven was used to dry the sample.

The electrolyte solution was a simulated soil solution. It contained 1200 ppm SO₄²⁻ (1.77 g/L Na₂SO₄) and 200 ppm Cl⁻ (0.31 g/L CaCl₂). The solution was made from analytic-grade reagents and deionized water (≥ 18 M Ω cm, Milipore Mili-Q), of pH 7. Deionized water was used for the preparation of all aqueous solutions and for the rinsing process.

2.2 Electrochemical test

The schematic diagram of equipment is shown in Fig. 2. The equipment consists of two basic units: the direct current (DC) test part and the AC interference part. The DC test was performed using a three-electrode electrochemical workstation (Solartron 1280C). The working electrode was X60 pipeline steel, as shown in Fig. 1. The reference electrode was a saturated calomel electrode (SCE), and a platinum electrode was used as the counter electrode. In the AC interference part, AC interference was directly loaded on the working electrode. A DDS function generator (TFG2006) was used as the AC stray current source. It can control the AC interference current density and frequency while combining with an adjustable resistance box

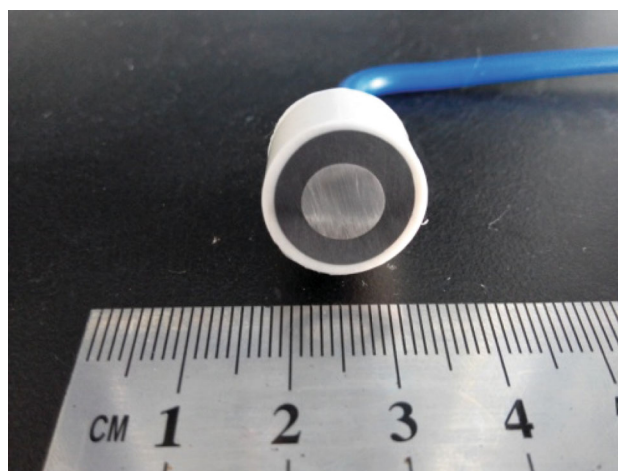
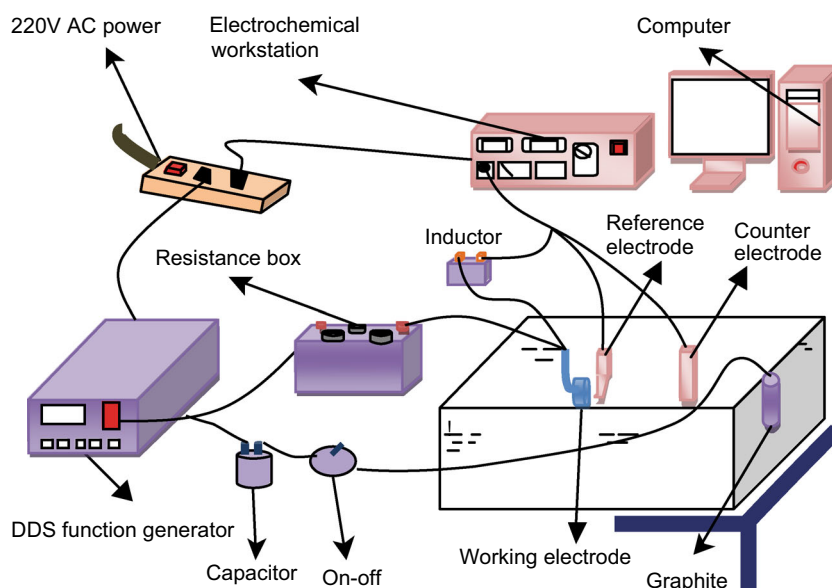


Fig. 1 X60 carbon steel working electrode

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the experimental setup for AC corrosion of X60 carbon steel electrode in the simulated soil solution



synchronously (0–9999.9 Ω). In our testing, a capacitor (50 V, 500 μF) was used in the AC interference unit to block DC signals. An inductor of 20 H was also used in the DC test unit to eliminate the influence of AC current on the electrochemical workstation. The reference electrode was put in the Luggin capillary, and the tip of the capillary was 2 mm away from the carbon steel electrode surface in order to reduce the ohmic drop influence on the measurement of electric potential.

Before measurement, the carbon steel electrode was immersed in the simulated soil solution for 30 min until the voltage of the open circuit became stable. Then, the potentiodynamic polarization curve was recorded by the electrochemical workstation. The potential scanning rate was 0.5 mV/s. The initial scanning potential was -1300 mV (SCE) and the final was 0 (SCE). The electrochemical parameters were obtained by fitting the polarization curves through software “CView 3.2c” which was supplied by Solartron. All the tests were operated at 22 ± 1 $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

In order to investigate the corrosion surface, a scanning electron microscope (SEM, FEI Quanta 200F) was used to obtain images of the surface of the carbon steel electrodes before and after corrosion testing.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Effect of the AC current density on AC corrosion

Figure 3 shows the polarization curves of X60 carbon steel measured at an AC frequency of 50 Hz and various AC

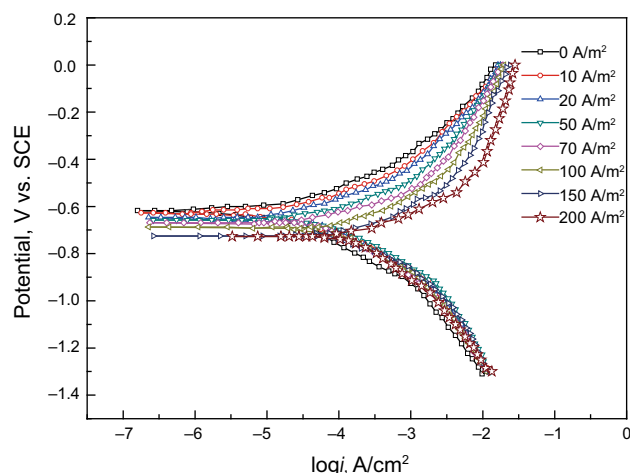


Fig. 3 Polarization curves of X60 carbon steel electrode measured at various AC current densities and a frequency of 50 Hz

current densities. From Fig. 3, it can be seen that the polarization curves were different with an increase in the AC current density from 0 to 200 A/m^2 . It can be also found that the AC current density had a slight effect on the cathodic reaction, but had a significant influence on the anodic reaction. With an increase in the AC interference current density, the anodic current density increased significantly and the cathodic current density also increased, but not as apparently as the anodic one. Furthermore, the increase in the AC current density caused a negative shift of the corrosion potential. The results of fitting the polarization curves from Fig. 3 are summarized in Table 1, which shows the AC current density (i_{AC}), corrosion potential (E_{corr}), corrosion current density (i_{corr}), Tafel slope (β_a , β_c), and the ratio of β_a/β_c .

Table 1 Electrochemical parameters of X60 carbon steel electrode at various AC current densities and a frequency of 50 Hz

i_{AC} , A/m ²	E_{corr} , V versus SCE	i_{corr} , A/cm ²	β_a , mV/decade	β_c , mV/decade	β_a/β_c
0	−0.618	1.426e−5	127.15	168.61	0.75
10	−0.627	1.795e−5	117.10	129.35	0.91
20	−0.647	3.758e−5	141.54	168.82	0.84
50	−0.657	5.902e−5	124.43	157.75	0.79
70	−0.676	6.871e−5	126.85	207.33	0.61
100	−0.690	9.661e−5	145.16	191.21	0.76
150	−0.728	1.390e−4	163.03	167.52	0.97
200	−0.729	1.675e−4	143.27	224.83	0.64

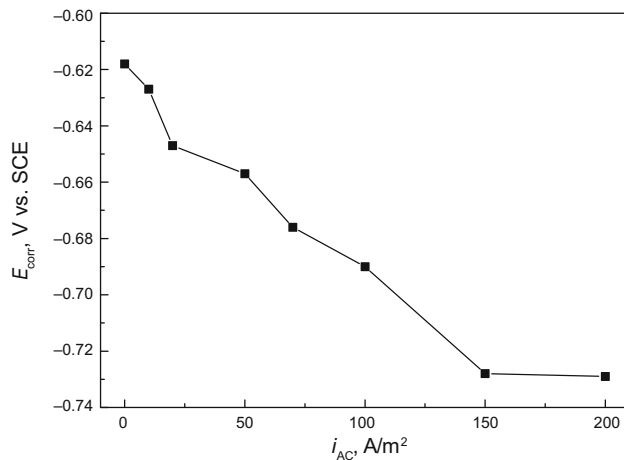


Fig. 4 Changes of corrosion potential of X60 carbon steel electrode at various AC current densities and a frequency of 50 Hz

Figure 4 shows the corrosion potential of X60 carbon steel electrode at various AC current densities and a frequency of 50 Hz. It can be seen that the corrosion potential shifted negatively with an increase in the AC current density. When the AC current acts on the carbon steel electrode, only a very small percentage of current is involved in the electrode reaction (acting as Faradaic current), while the rest of it all takes part in the charging–discharging process (acting as non-Faradaic current) in the electric double layer between the electrode surface and the electrolyte solution. The non-Faradaic current does not participate in electrode reaction, and it almost has no effect on the corrosion of metals. It is known that when the cathodic and anodic reactions of the electrode achieve a balance without AC interference, the electrode potential is its corrosion potential precisely. If AC interference is applied on the carbon steel electrode, the faradic current which is caused by the AC interference can result in polarization of the carbon steel electrode. The polarization of the carbon steel electrode will break the balance of the electrode reaction, meanwhile the corrosion potential of the carbon steel electrode changes. However, the corrosion potential which shifts positively or negatively depends on

the kinetic parameters in the process of electrode reaction (Lalvani and Lin 1994). Lalvani and Lin (1994) provided a mathematical model of the effect of AC interference on the carbon steel corrosion potential:

$$E_{corr,AC} = E_{corr} - \alpha \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{\beta_a}{\beta_c} \right) \ln \left[\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{E_p}{2\beta_c} \right)^{2k} + 1}{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k!)^2} \left(\frac{E_p}{2\beta_a} \right)^{2k} + 1} \right], \quad (2)$$

where $E_{corr,AC}$ is the corrosion potential with AC interference; E_{corr} is the corrosion potential without AC interference; β_a and β_c are the Tafel slopes of the anodic and cathodic reactions, respectively; E_p is the peak voltage of the AC interference; and k is the constant of integration.

From the mathematical model above, it can be seen that the corrosion potential with AC interference ($E_{corr,AC}$) is a function of the Tafel slope ratio ($r = \beta_a/\beta_c$) and peak voltage (E_p). In our experiments, the corrosion surface area of the X60 carbon steel electrode was constant, so the peak voltage E_p increased as the AC interference enhanced. It can be found from Table 1 that the Tafel slope ratios ($r = \beta_a/\beta_c$) are all less than 1 under different AC interference current densities. Then, we know from a combination of Eqs. (1) with (2), when $r = \beta_a/\beta_c < 1$, the $E_{corr,AC}$ is negatively increased with an increase in E_p .

Figure 5 shows the corrosion rate of the X60 carbon steel electrode at various AC current densities and a frequency of 50 Hz. With an increase in the AC current density, the corrosion rate of the X60 carbon steel electrode increased. Corrosion of metals is mainly determined by the anodic dissolution in the electrode reaction, that is to say, it can be characterized by the metal anodic current density. The cathodic and anodic currents were in the same magnitude and opposite direction when the corrosion reaction of the carbon steel electrode reached equilibrium. Furthermore, the electrode corrosion potential was stable. However, the AC interference would affect the electrode reaction. In the positive half-cycle of AC interference, the anodic current density increased with electrode anodic

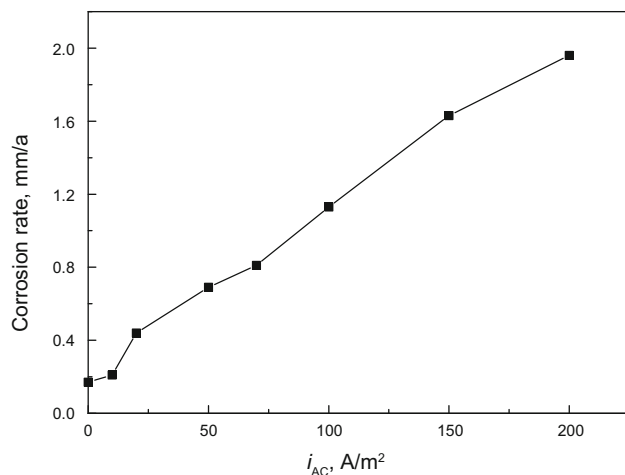


Fig. 5 Changes of corrosion rate of the X60 carbon steel electrode at various AC current densities and a frequency of 50 Hz

polarization. However, in the negative half-cycle of AC interference, the anodic current density decreased with electrode cathodic polarization, but not to the same degree as the increase during the positive half-cycle because of the non-linear polarization curve of the carbon steel anodic reaction. Therefore, the complete AC cycle resulted in a net positive increase in the anodic current density (Goidanich et al. 2010a, b). In fact, from the view of thermodynamics, metal dissolution was the most favored process during the positive half-cycle, while oxygen reduction or hydrogen evolution was favored during the negative half-cycle (Goidanich et al. 2010a, b). It also can be seen from the polarization curves shown in Fig. 3 that the anodic current density increased significantly with an increase in the AC current density. In other words, the enhanced AC current density increased the asymmetry of changes of the anodic current density during the positive half-cycle and negative half-cycle. Thus, the corrosion of carbon steel was accelerated.

3.2 Effect of the AC frequency on AC corrosion

In order to investigate the effect of AC frequency on the X60 carbon steel, polarization curves of the X60 carbon steel electrode were measured at frequencies from 10 to 200 Hz and AC current densities of 50 and 150 A/m², respectively.

Figures 6 and 7 show polarization curves of the X60 carbon steel electrode measured at various frequencies and different AC current densities (50 and 150 A/m²), respectively. The fitting results are presented correspondingly in Tables 2 and 3. It can be found that the anodic reaction was obviously affected by the AC frequency. With an increase

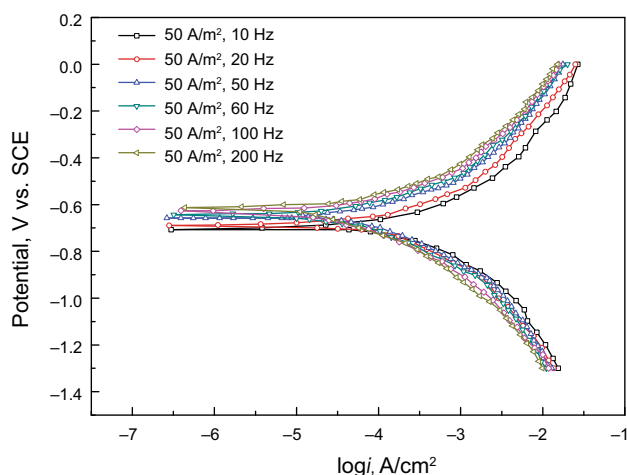


Fig. 6 Polarization curves of the X60 carbon steel electrode measured at various frequencies and an AC current density of 50 A/m²

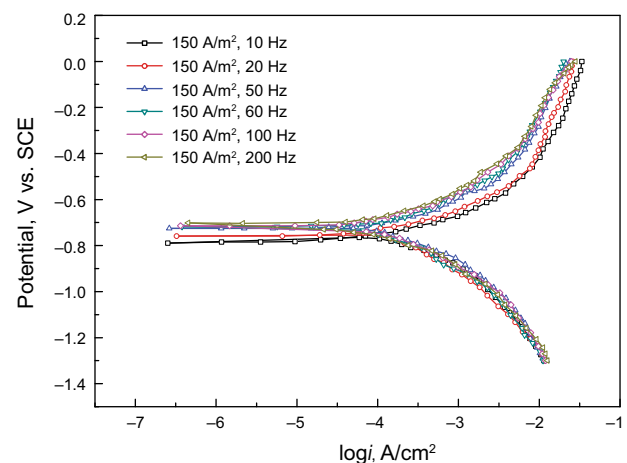


Fig. 7 Polarization curves of the X60 carbon steel electrode measured at various frequencies and an AC current density of 150 A/m²

in the AC frequency, the anodic current density decreased. Furthermore, the corrosion potential shifted positively with the increase in the AC frequency.

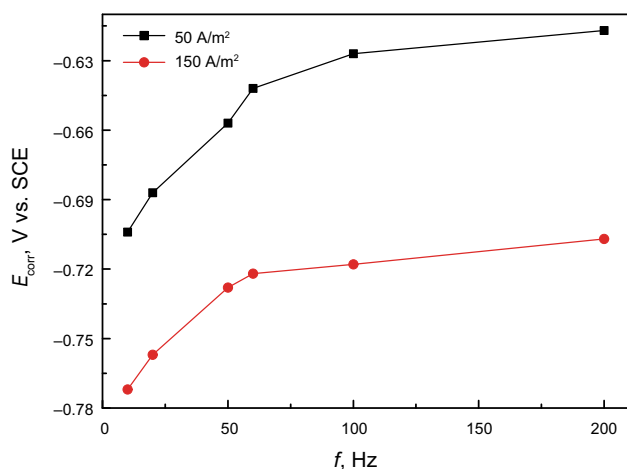
The corrosion process can be expressed as an equivalent circuit which is called a Randle circuit with AC interference. There, the polarization resistance is equivalent to the electrode reaction, the electric double layer is equivalent to an interfacial capacitor, and the polarization resistance is in parallel with the interfacial capacitor. When the equivalent circuit is affected by the same AC current density of different frequencies, Yunovich and Thompson (2004) indicated that the impedance of the electric double-layer capacitor decreased with the increase in the AC frequency. This process may cause the current through the polarization resistance to decrease, which would induce a decrease in the Faradaic current. This also suggested that the current

Table 2 Electrochemical parameters of the X60 carbon steel electrode at various frequencies and an AC current density of 50 A/m²

f , Hz	E_{corr} , V versus SCE	i_{corr} , A/cm ²	β_a , mV/decade	β_c , mV/decade	β_a/β_c
10	−0.704	1.026e−4	173.91	141.23	1.23
20	−0.687	7.396e−5	129.26	165.43	0.78
50	−0.657	5.902e−5	124.43	157.75	0.79
60	−0.642	5.035e−5	121.76	178.14	0.68
100	−0.627	3.864e−5	129.63	185.79	0.70
200	−0.617	3.548e−5	113.48	186.72	0.61

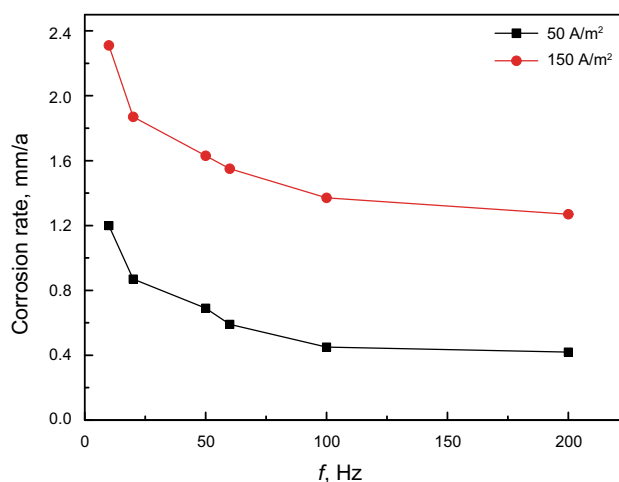
Table 3 Electrochemical parameters of X60 carbon steel electrode at various current frequencies and an AC current density of 150 A/m²

f , Hz	E_{corr} , V versus SCE	i_{corr} , A/cm ²	β_a , mV/decade	β_c , mV/decade	β_a/β_c
10	−0.772	1.972e−4	166.72	178.80	0.93
20	−0.757	1.596e−4	157.25	209.12	0.75
50	−0.728	1.390e−4	163.03	167.52	0.97
60	−0.722	1.321e−4	176.81	205.12	0.86
100	−0.718	1.170e−4	164.69	194.18	0.85
200	−0.707	1.081e−4	167.34	208.87	0.80

**Fig. 8** Changes of the corrosion potential of X60 carbon steel electrode at various AC frequencies

participating in the electrode reaction decreased. The decrease in the Faradaic current would cause the peak voltage (E_p) to decrease from Eq. (2). From Tables 2 and 3, it can be seen that the Tafel slope ratios ($r = \beta_a/\beta_c$) are lower than 1. Then, a combination of Eqs. (1) with (2) gives that, when $r < 1$, the $E_{\text{corr,AC}}$ increased positively with a decrease in E_p , which also can be found in Fig. 8.

With an increase in the AC frequency, the Faradaic current decreases and then the anodic current density decreases. Thus, the asymmetry of changes of the anodic current density decreases during the positive half-cycle and negative half-cycle of AC interference. Based on the above analysis, the corrosion rate of the X60 carbon steel decreased with an increase in the AC frequency, as shown in Fig. 9.

**Fig. 9** Changes of the corrosion rate of the X60 carbon steel electrode at various AC frequencies

3.3 Morphology of the corrosion surface

In this research, a scanning electron microscope (SEM, FEI Quanta 200F) was used to observe the corrosion surfaces. After 2-h test, the corrosion product formed on the electrode surface was removed carefully by both mechanical and chemical methods. The mechanical methods, including light scraping and scrubbing, were used for removal of tightly adherent corrosion product. In the chemical procedure, a descaling solution containing 100 mL HCl (special gravity 1.19), 0.7 g hexamethylenetetramine, and 100 mL distilled water was used. The SEM images of the X60 electrode surface are shown in Fig. 10. In the absence of AC, the carbon steel surface was relatively smooth except

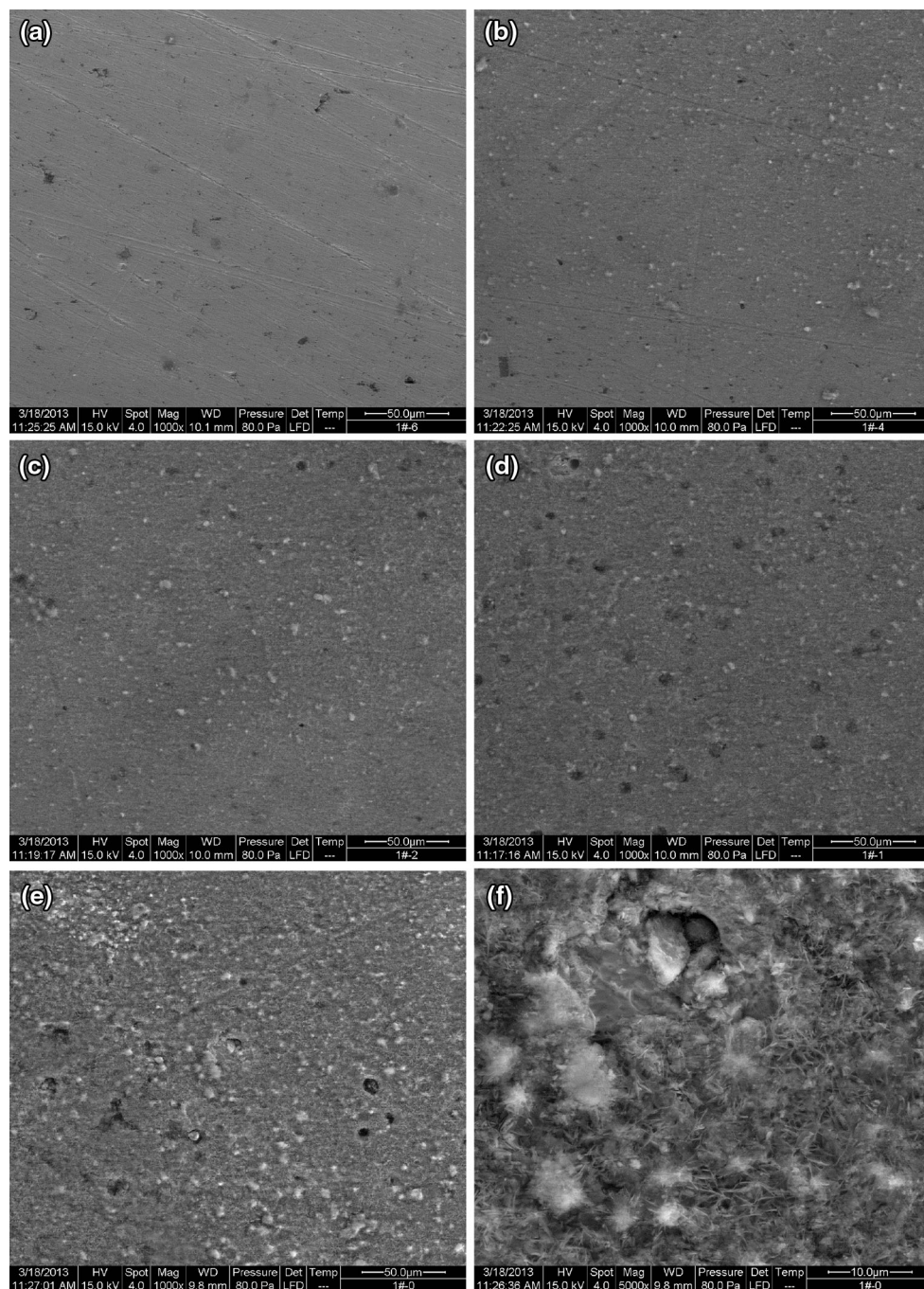


Fig. 10 SEM images of the X60 carbon steel electrode at various AC current densities and a frequency of 50 Hz after 2 h of test. **a** 0 A/m²; **b** 20 A/m²; **c** 70 A/m²; **d** 150 A/m²; and **e, f** 200 A/m²

for some slight corrosion marks, as seen in Fig. 10a. When a 20 A/m² AC current density was applied, uniform corrosion occurred on the carbon steel surface and the corrosion became serious, as shown in Fig. 10b. With further increase in the AC current density to 70 and 150 A/m², the corrosion was promoted and pitting corrosion appeared on the carbon steel surfaces, as seen in Fig. 10c, d. When the AC current density increased to 200 A/m², pitting

corrosion became more severe and pitting holes got deeper than before, as shown in Fig. 10e, f. The corrosion form changed from uniform corrosion to pitting corrosion. This suggests that, at a low AC current density, a uniform corrosion occurs, while at a high AC current density, pitting corrosion occurs on the X60 electrode surface. That may be caused by the AC oscillation between the carbon steel surface and electrolyte solution, which leads to the pitting

corrosion of carbon steel electrode (Nielsen et al. 2004; Nielsen and Galsgaard 2005).

4 Conclusions

Electrochemical tests on X60 carbon steel in simulated soil solution with AC interference led to the following conclusions:

- (1) The presence of AC interference accelerated the corrosion of X60 carbon steel. With an increase in the AC current density, the corrosion potential shifted negatively and the net positive increase in the anodic current density increased during a complete AC cycle, which caused an increase in the corrosion rate of X60 carbon steel.
- (2) With an increase in the AC frequency, the impedance of the electric double-layer capacitor decreased, which caused a decrease in the current through the polarization resistance. Thus, the decrease in the Faradaic current caused the anodic current density to decrease, which led to a decrease in the corrosion rate. The increase in the AC frequency also caused a positive shift of the corrosion potential of X60 carbon steel.
- (3) Morphology investigations indicated that the corrosion of X60 carbon steel became more and more serious with an increase in the AC interference intensity. At a low AC current density, a uniform corrosion occurred, while at a high AC current density, pitting corrosion occurred on the X60 electrode surface. In general, the AC interference enhanced localized corrosion.

Acknowledgments This research is sponsored by the Projects in the National Science & Technology Pillar Program during the Twelfth Five-year Plan Period (Grant No. 2011BAK06B01).

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